

THE DALLAS EXPRESS

MEMBER
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS
ASSOCIATION.

Published every Saturday morning
at the press at 1009 Dallas Avenue,
DALLAS, TEXAS.
DALLAS EXPRESS PUBLISHING
COMPANY
(Incorporated)
Dallas, Texas.
New York Office, Front & Frost
St. 215, 216 Street.
Chicago Office, Front & Frost, Boy
Building.
Atlanta Office, Front & Frost, Cen
tral Building.
Nashville Office, Front & Frost, In
dependent Life Building.

W. B. KING,
Editor.
J. R. JOHNSON, Manager.

Entered at Post Office at Dallas,
Texas, as second-class matter, under
act of Congress, March, 1879.

IMPORTANT.

No subscription mailed for a less
period than three months. Payment
for same must be 50 cents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.
One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......75
Three Months......35
Single Copy......10

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Any erroneous reflection upon the
character, standing or reputation of
any person, firm or corporation which
may appear in the columns of The
Dallas Express will be gladly cor
rected upon its being brought to the
attention of the publishers.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1919.

BREAKING WITH THE PAST.

With "Mars" Henri Waterson,
formerly of the Courier-Journal, set
ting as president of Anti-League of
Nations Association (a pet scheme
of the Democratic president of the
United States); Ex-Senator Joseph
Weldon Bailey, announcing his eter
nal severance from the Democratic
party and Senator Chamberlain, de
nouncing the War Secretary, Mr.
Baker; it does not take a philoso
pher to see that the Old Party of
oppression and obstruction, whose
ambition is a donkey, is in pretty
hard lines. Well, how else could it
be, when one stops to consider how
the present party of the Democratic
party are from fulfillment. Stand
ing today before the world as the
champion of an idea which has for
its purpose the "making of the
world safe for Democracy," in prac
tice we see the slightest right
at home, of a democracy, which
refuses to extend to twelve millions
of its own native born citizens, the
"right to life, liberty and the pur
suits of happiness." In every sec
tion of the republic today, with few
exceptions, race prejudice runs riot
and one of its main vehicles is
in its crow laws, designed to destroy
all these comforts to which a citizen
of a democracy is entitled. Today,
there are more propaganda having
for their purpose the separation of
the races and the arraying of class
against class, than there have been
for a century in the life of the
state. It were bad enough if the
government stood by and consented
the investigation of this "separation
program" as between citizen and
citizen, but what are the people of
the balance of the world to do when
it finds the government actively
engaged in arraying one class against
another class of its citizens?

The time has come to break with
the past; however dear, some of its
memories may be. We have just
emerged from a crimson colored,
history-making era, in which the
slaughter and appalling and the
destruction in material wealth is
told in figures that stagger human
understanding. We are facing a new
day and must go a new way. By
those who ought to know, we are
told that a period of Reconstruction
has settled down upon us and that
out of these troubled times must
come a new world; where right, not
might, shall be the law. So note
it be.

And if all these things are hap
penings; and they are, we are Amer
icans may as well get ready to join
in this great procession and keep
step. We are breaking with the
past, and in the breaking, the domi
nant elements in this country must
make up their minds that the "line
has come when we must accept the
Declaration of Independence and the
Constitution supplemented by the
Golden Rule. We must come to un
derstand that as long as the mar
shes of the world are not safe, all men
are in danger. We must come to
realize that this is a government
of the people, by the people, for
the people; and that it is not just
and fair if it will perish from the
earth.

HURRY ACCEPT LEADERSHIP.
Much has been done the race
by both white and colored men, a
person in class. The colored people
have been the "other side" who al
ways grade the race downward,
murmuring at the laws, and mean
ing among us. White men may
continue. They may be ignorant.
Colored men know better. Let them
quit the back. The colored men
in the "under" walks of life many
of whom have not been blessed with
many goods or much learning, must
cease their effort to drag all others
down.

We must have leaders. There we
must trust and follow. If one is
found unworthy, he must be set aside
and another selected in his stead.
We must be led and encouraged.
There is no other way to rise.

AVOID THE SKEIN.
Whoever follows the buzzard will
find the old bird sitting around car
rying the dog discovered and fol
lowed to its roost. Likewise, the
buzzard. Equally true is it, that if
followed, the "character" culture, will
be found engaged in the destruction
of the character and reputations of
his fellowmen. This latter character,
however, should not be followed, be
cause the "character" culture, of the
buzzard has ever proven unpleasant to
the majority. To be plain about
it, he who has any business with
the drunk or yell cat, should use
the telephone.

Who pray for the success of your
own along business lines all day
Sunday and rise early Monday morn
ing and take off to this restaurant
of the creek and the shore of the
creek?

Such is not a service, yet it is
a service to mankind, worthy.

TAKE HIGH GROUND.

The Dallas News, one day this
week very appropriately called at
tention to the character of campaign
which is being conducted in this
city at this time by those who op
pose the re-election of Mayor Law
lor and his administration. We have
fallen upon evil times; when the in
terests in a campaign are deliberately
and determinedly set aside and the
man whose names are before the
people as candidates are merely
abused as a substitute for argument.
Dallas will be a great city some day.
It is now in the making and this
fact should be kept steadily in view
by the men who desire the success
of the municipality.

The Dallas Express has faith in
Dallas. For more than twenty-five
years it has watched its growth. If
patience and persistence and a
studied meanness of their ad
vocates can be kept within proper
limits, Dallas will grow and her in
dustries and institutions will flourish
as a tree planted by the rivers of
water.

Today we have a city government,
which while it has not done all the
things which the people want, yet it can be said in truth
that progress has been made and
all the people have been benefited.
We invite a full and fair discussion
of the city government, believing that
April 1, 1920, the people should vote for
Dallas and her future prosperity.
Let us keep steadily in mind that
we are all neighbors, and our great
duties are beyond the day of
the election. On that time we must
all work together to the end that
the greatest good will come to the
greatest number. Let us take high
ground.

Colored men, be careful of your
private morals the man who finds
it tedious to be good should not
be a leader. Deceit is a quality
which a man can well afford to
possess. Be careful of your public
conduct. Strive to make yourself
agreeable. At least avoid being ob
noxious. Like clothes, while con
duct of himself does not at all times
measure the man, it often times it
proclaims him.

Old Tight Wad, loosen up and
give a penny to the colored man.
Orphanage. It is in the Bible
"True and undefiled religion before
God is this to visit the widow and
orphan, to keep themselves in the
fear of the Lord, their affections
and to live unspotted before the world."

A man's habits are a section of
his companions, which he must re
cognize. They go to bed with him
at night and go about with him in
the day. Often they advance them
selves in his face. Some time the
man is silent, but his habits speak.

It has been said that thoughts are
heard in heaven. It often times takes
the spoken word to reveal them on
earth. Guard well thy thought.

As far as we know the leopard
has made no efforts to change his
spots, and the Ethiopian who tried
to change his skin utterly failed.

It is the black character and dirty
mouthing of the newspaper, which
secures for it the unenviable title
of "The Yellow Journal."

Think of a business man who has
no time to attend a meeting of busi
ness men! Here's a case where
pity would not be wasted.

One of the traits of the coward
who scandalizes you at your back
is to laugh in your face.

After all, the greatest affliction of
mankind and the greatest enemy
which preys on humanity to day
is plain, old every day ignorance.

Colored men, be careful on humani
ty to day is plain, old every day
ignorance.

The measure of bigotry, and the
bigotry of meanness, have always
been a pair, destined in equal pro
portions.

In much poetry there is more truth
than poetry.

DON'T KNOW IT.

Fleecy locks and dark complexion.
Cannot forget nature claim.
For the good colored man of nature.
Make virtue dwell in whites and
blacks the same. Here is a great
truth, but there are many men who
are too ignorant to know it.

CITY NEGROES AND SATURATION

No city can be considered sanitary
so long as any part of it is in an
unhealthy condition. The sections
inhabited by Negroes are character
ized by the presence of mud and
stagnant water, the absence of ura
line systems, sidewalks, sewerage sys
tems, etc., and electric lights. A city
that is partly sanitary is in a con
dition similar to a person dressed
in evening clothes who has failed to
take a bath and change his linen.
The relation existing between Ne
groes inhabiting the unsanitary sec
tions of cities and the remainder of
the community is very close. The
cooks, maids, washwomen, waiters,
cleaners, elevator operators, and
employees of almost every descrip
tion are brought into close associa
tion with the white people in the per
formance of their daily tasks. They
have access to practically every room
in most of the houses and business
establishments. The unsanitary con
ditions existing in Negro sections
thus become a menace to the entire
city. Aside from a consideration of
what may be due Negroes as resi
dents of unsanitary sections, the in
terests and protection of the city in
its entirety should cause those in
charge to urge more effective mea
sures for safeguarding the health of
its citizens by definitely establishing
and rigidly maintaining hygienic and
sanitary conditions throughout the
city.

Germs of infectious and contagious
diseases confine themselves to no par
ticular class nor group of people, nor
to any particular sections of cities.
The only effective safeguard against
them is to rid a city of every source
of such maladies.

Southern Workman.

What!!!

A correspondent in Waukegan, Ill.,
writes: "Mr. and Mrs. David Brown
have received from their son, Steve
Jack Brown, a package containing a
note."
Oh, cousin—cousin of the lounge.
What will they do with you?
There'll be a murder in that house.
Or a new job at some cool

TEACHES HIS FELLOW SOLDIERS THE LANGUAGE OF FRENCH, WHILE ADEPT AND ACCURACY ARE MOST COMMENDABLE.

St. Nazaire, France,
January 20, 1919.

Mrs. C. M. Hughes,
718 Hill St., San Angelo, Texas.

Dear Madam:—It has been just re
cently that I came upon your son,
Chester, a fine young man of excel
lent habits and praiseworthy ambition.
As soon as we met I made haste
to introduce him and his captain
most eagerly consented that he should
spend his time at the "Y" with me
engaged in the educational work.

At night "Morris" teaches the more
unfortunate fellow soldier of his com
pany. He writes a bold and beautiful
hand and is a most valuable assistant.
Here is a list of the most useful and value
able he performs for his fellows,
this list of money orders is a daily
occurrence and the several amounts
must be changed into French money.
Morris monitors him and his captain
and his diligence and accuracy are qual
ities most commendable.

The following list shows amount
and fee to be estimated together
given rate of exchange:
\$1.00 equals 5.46 France,
\$2.00 equals 10.92 France,
\$3.00 equals 16.38 France,
\$4.00 equals 21.84 France,
\$5.00 equals 27.30 France,
\$6.00 equals 32.76 France,
\$7.00 equals 38.22 France,
\$8.00 equals 43.68 France,
\$9.00 equals 49.14 France,
\$10.00 equals 54.60 France,
\$11.00 equals 60.06 France,
\$12.00 equals 65.52 France,
\$13.00 equals 70.98 France,
\$14.00 equals 76.44 France,
\$15.00 equals 81.90 France,
\$16.00 equals 87.36 France,
\$17.00 equals 92.82 France,
\$18.00 equals 98.28 France,
\$19.00 equals 103.74 France,
\$20.00 equals 109.20 France.

He also accepts the applications
and takes pleasure in rendering help
ful information with men who come
in.

We carry on a class in French,
French history and Morris per
forms the task of writing out and
putting them on the blackboard bul
letin to be copied by the members
of the class and studied by any one
that feels disposed to do so.

Morris is indeed a fine young man
and of noble worth to his race.
Respectfully yours,
JOS. L. WHITTING,
Y. M. C. A. A. E. F.
Educational Depart., Tuskegee, Ala.
(On leave).

A LETTER FROM DR. MORRIS.

Helena, Ark., March 14, 1919.
Rev. A. R. Griggs,
Dallas, Texas.

Dear brother:
This will inform you that I will
call a meeting of the executive board
of the National Baptist Convention
to convene at Atlanta, Ga., at the
time of the meeting of the Southern
Baptist Convention.

You will be glad to learn that I have
succeeded in getting a representative
of the Northern (white) Baptist Con
vention to accept a tentative agree
ment for co-operation in missionary
and educational work on the Northern
field. I have just returned from
Chicago, where I met the representa
tives of the two Northern Societies.
A further and final conference will
be held on the 15th of April in Phil
adelphia and New York, respectively.

The Building of the Seminary is
in my opinion an assured fact, and
the work ought to be begun soon
after the adjournment of the Southern
Baptist Convention and the Northern
Baptist Convention.

Very truly yours,
E. C. MORRIS.

A WORD FROM DR. GAMBRELL.

Rev. A. R. Griggs, 1724 Hall St.,
Dallas, Texas.
My dear Doctor:

Replying to your letter, I would
state that it appears to me things
are moving logically. I am sure
our committee will not take an ad
vance step until they have had con
ventions, Northern and Southern take
definite action. The way is clear;
and I feel very confident that we
will go in with great strength after
the conventions. J. B. GAMBRELL.

"A NEGRO WHO DOESN'T EAT COTTON"

(Southern Publicity Committee)
Tuskegee, Ala.—At the annual Farm
ers' Conference at Tuskegee Insti
tute prosperous Negroes are called
to the platform to tell of their suc
cess from their fields. Having
told their story they must meet a
fire of questioning on whatever line
the questioners elect.

One strapping farmer had just
explained how Dr. Bradford Knapp's
farming plan had made him am
ple, his production family supplies
in abundance for the entire year—
pork, vegetables, corn, eggs, chick
ens, milk and butter, and had sold
the surplus of these commodities
for more than enough to meet all
other needs.

"He and my folks," he declared,
"live well every day of the year,"
and he looked it. His cotton crop,
which yielded \$1,200, he had put
in the bank. We don't eat cotton
at my house," he said. "We eat it."

"What sort of school you got?"
asked one of the crowd.
"A good school, it appeared. Questions
showed that a good house, a
trained teacher and a lengthened
term were provided, and that the
man who didn't eat cotton had done
more than his share toward secur
ing them.

"What you don't so much for?"
some one asked at last.
The farmer scratched his head a
minute, and faced the crowd with a
grim. "I own my land," he said;
"but I've got a boy too. He's been
taught right, he'll know how to work
and what good work can do for
him. I can leave him my farm, and
he'll make it pay. But if he can't
get a good school to go to, he'll grow
up a fool, an' my wife—an' a raft
of children, like enough—will come
set down on me to support 'em. One
way or the other that boy'll get
everything I've got; an' I don't want
him to get it by him an' me both
bein' fools. That's why I put my
money into a school."

BONHAM.

Card of Thanks.
We take this method of thanking
our friends and neighbors for their
kindness and valuable service shown
us during the illness of my wife,
she is now able to take a trip.
Mrs. Gladys Eyles.
Signed,
Mr. John Eyles,
Mrs. Maud Robinson,
Mrs. Lela Johnson,
Mr. W. W. Dean,
Mr. J. B. Dean,
Mr. Robert Dean.

OLD REGULAR

HELD UP IN DALLAS TILL APRIL
5—GOES TO ABILENE—CARRY
OWN REMEDY—FROM THE
OTHER ANGLE—KANSAS GOV.
ENDOR GIVES HIS OPINION OF
SOUTH CAROLINA—DISCUSSES
THE PRACTICALITY OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS—AFTER
THE WAR IN OLD MISSISSIPPI—
DON'T LAUGH.

St. Nazaire, France,
January 20, 1919.

Mrs. C. M. Hughes,
718 Hill St., San Angelo, Texas.

Somehow in Dallas, March 24, 1919.
The unexpected happened when I
arrived in Dallas last Tuesday morn
ing. It was this: a delegation of
gentlemen, waited on me and
"showed" me the place why I should
remain here until April 5, when I
company with Editor Hamlet of The
(Jackson, Tenn.) Christian Index. I
will go to Abilene, Texas, to deliver
an address the next day. Rev. Mass
is in charge of the meeting at Abi
lene. A word more—this change in
my mind has changed some of the
dates and eliminated some of the
places where I had hoped to go and
assist in organizing business leagues
among the people.

Read over on page 6, the places
I will visit, (dates opposite) no
changes shall be made except where
the people write me not to come.
Explanation—I want a committee
formed in each town listed and ar
rangement made to get the people
out to the meeting where we may
get together on a plan to make con
ditions better in that town or city.
So much for that.

We Carry Our Own Remedy.

On every hand we see the soldier
boys returning from training camp
and long ago set themselves to the
task of citizenship where at the call
of country they laid them down. There
are white boys and black boys and
black boys and white boys.

In many cases the parents and
friends of white boys, knowing
some day they would
return, long ago set themselves to the
task of establishing and main
taining industries, at which their
sons and others white could work
and earn a livelihood. In a few
cases, colored parents and friends
adopted the same course.

This work of the civilian has greatly
simplified matters for the soldiers
who are the beneficiaries and great
ly relieved the situation. For the
great rank and file of the colored
draftees and soldiers, nothing was
done by those who stood nearest
them, to make for their pleasure
and profit on their return. All this
work cannot be done by one man,
none are more deserving than they
who lay themselves upon the altar
of their country, at a time such as
existed, when they went away. True,
some whites have, after a measure,
provided work for all and the Col
ored boys, when they return, find
a further and final conference will
be held on the 15th of April in Phil
adelphia and New York, respectively.

The Building of the Seminary is
in my opinion an assured fact, and
the work ought to be begun soon
after the adjournment of the Southern
Baptist Convention and the Northern
Baptist Convention.

You will be glad to learn that I have
succeeded in getting a representative
of the Northern (white) Baptist Con
vention to accept a tentative agree
ment for co-operation in missionary
and educational work on the Northern
field. I have just returned from
Chicago, where I met the representa
tives of the two Northern Societies.
A further and final conference will
be held on the 15th of April in Phil
adelphia and New York, respectively.

The Building of the Seminary is
in my opinion an assured fact, and
the work ought to be begun soon
after the adjournment of the Southern
Baptist Convention and the Northern
Baptist Convention.

Very truly yours,
E. C. MORRIS.

A WORD FROM DR. GAMBRELL.

Rev. A. R. Griggs, 1724 Hall St.,
Dallas, Texas.
My dear Doctor:

Replying to your letter, I would
state that it appears to me things
are moving logically. I am sure
our committee will not take an ad
vance step until they have had con
ventions, Northern and Southern take
definite action. The way is clear;
and I feel very confident that we
will go in with great strength after
the conventions. J. B. GAMBRELL.

"A NEGRO WHO DOESN'T EAT COTTON"

(Southern Publicity Committee)
Tuskegee, Ala.—At the annual Farm
ers' Conference at Tuskegee Insti
tute prosperous Negroes are called
to the platform to tell of their suc
cess from their fields. Having
told their story they must meet a
fire of questioning on whatever line
the questioners elect.

One strapping farmer had just
explained how Dr. Bradford Knapp's
farming plan had made him am
ple, his production family supplies
in abundance for the entire year—
pork, vegetables, corn, eggs, chick
ens, milk and butter, and had sold
the surplus of these commodities
for more than enough to meet all
other needs.

"He and my folks," he declared,
"live well every day of the year,"
and he looked it. His cotton crop,
which yielded \$1,200, he had put
in the bank. We don't eat cotton
at my house," he said. "We eat it."

"What sort of school you got?"
asked one of the crowd.
"A good school, it appeared. Questions
showed that a good house, a
trained teacher and a lengthened
term were provided, and that the
man who didn't eat cotton had done
more than his share toward secur
ing them.

"What you don't so much for?"
some one asked at last.
The farmer scratched his head a
minute, and faced the crowd with a
grim. "I own my land," he said;
"but I've got a boy too. He's been
taught right, he'll know how to work
and what good work can do for
him. I can leave him my farm, and
he'll make it pay. But if he can't
get a good school to go to, he'll grow
up a fool, an' my wife—an' a raft
of children, like enough—will come
set down on me to support 'em. One
way or the other that boy'll get
everything I've got; an' I don't want
him to get it by him an' me both
bein' fools. That's why I put my
money into a school."

Is It Practicable?

I have read so much for and
against the League of Nations, until
I have found it interesting to give
the views here of no less an authori
ty than the Bulletin of the Nation
al Bank of New York. Under the
caption: "Is a League of Nations
Practicable?" it says:

"It is not a long step or an
illogical one from a conference over
matters directly involved in this
peace settlement to the consideration
of other affairs of international con
cern, which may affect the attitude
of nations toward each other, and
possibly the peace of the world. It
is now regarded a good thing in the

commercial world for rivals and com
petitors to get together around a
table and thrash out the differences
and grievances which inevitably arise
among them. It is better than to
whisper and magnify them, adopt re
taliatory measures or try to strike
the first blow. The objection that a
world organization is impracticable
naturally raises a question of what
could be more impracticable than
this which has been going on
in Europe for the last four years of
the secret diplomacy and competition
in armaments which led up to it?
It would seem to be time to make
at least a cautious attempt to see
what can be done by open consid
eration of every question which in
volves a conflict of interest, including
appropriations for armaments and
war stores, and the means for peace
fully adjusting disputes.

Of course if such a conference ex
tends its view to matters which con
cern nations not heretofore repre
sented in the body, those nations
would naturally claim the right to
participate in the deliberations. If
an organization thus formed is what
is contemplated in the League of Na
tions, it is difficult to see why it
should not be welcomed as a step
forward from the state of the world
anarchy or group alliances, which has
existed in the past. It is true that
the development of policies, and
of some degree of concerted action
and even of authority would natu
rally, but that is no more than we are
already morally committed to in the
settlement of the issues directly re
lated to the war, and we can safely
trust ourselves to deal with other
questions as they arise. It is not
likely that this or any other coun
try will be asked to consent to the
impairment of its sovereignty, or to
put its decision upon any grave is
sues of the future beyond its own
determination at that time.

The main argument for such an or
ganization is that it would have
great powers of coercion, but that
in order to maintain its authority
every policy adopted would have to
be based upon universal principles of
equity and command the practically
united support of enlightened judg
ment everywhere. Here is the court
of last resort and the final security
for the liberty and peace of the
world. The late imperial powers of
Europe know this now.

Taking the view of the League
of Nations that it commits us to a
world policy, and may at any mo
ment exercise it, we are in a posi
tion to think of the domestic issues
which would not otherwise or at least
at that time concern us, it is easy to
see that we would oppose a League
of Nations, as a means of continuing
our operations as a government un
der that Monroe Doctrine. True the
adherence to this doctrine stands
right in the way of the nation, con
cerning itself in a major way with
any embargo, which might in the
future disturb Europe and the far
east. Again, it is difficult for one
to see how America is to become a
great world power, without accept
ing world responsibility.

Viewed from another angle, a League
of Nations, would certainly in
vade the domesticity of the domains
of which it would be composed, and
possibly, all government. When one
comes to think of the domestic issues
which would not otherwise or at least
at that time concern us, it is easy to
see that we would oppose a League
of Nations, as a means of continuing
our operations as a government un
der that Monroe Doctrine. True the
adherence to this doctrine stands
right in the way of the nation, con
cerning itself in a major way with
any embargo, which might in the
future disturb Europe and the far
east. Again, it is difficult for one
to see how America is to become a
great world power, without accept
ing world responsibility.

Unquestionably a "rat duty con
fronts the elder colored people. This
rat cannot be successfully met by
individuals working single hand.
There must be the concentrated effort
of a wise and unselfish leadership is
the panacea for our ills.

There are already quite a number
of organizations in the field striving
for individual units to help each
other; but in my opinion there must
be a way found by which the strength
of all organizations can be bound
and blended into some one thing,
which can at the proper time be
thrown against the chinks that
hold the world together. The line I can
see the light. Our deliverance is sure.

From The Other Angle.

Just now while a great effort is
being made in all the cotton grow
ing states to reduce the acreage for
1919, it is illuminating to read a
story told by the rounds of the
press that the circuit clerk of Leflore
County, Mississippi, is warning the
late returned colored soldiers and
other colored men "that they ought
to have better sense than to think
that they will ever again have the
remotest chance of voting in our
elections." The clerk goes on to say
that the colored people own 714
farms and other homes and rent in
addition thereto 5496 other farms.
They outnumber the whites at least
4 to 1. I am setting this informa
tion out in the clear that the reader
can see what a white circuit clerk
in Leflore County, Mississippi, thinks
of Democracy and of the colored
soldiers who went to Europe to pre
serve it. Here's a puzzle in political
science. Shades of the Civil War!
Ghosts of Charles Sumner and
Abraham Lincoln! Have we shed
our blood in vain?

As it is in Old Mississippi.
A story told by the rounds of the
press that the circuit clerk of Leflore
County, Mississippi, is warning the
late returned colored soldiers and
other colored men "that they ought
to have better sense than to think
that they will ever again have the
remotest chance of voting in our
elections." The clerk goes on to say
that the colored people own 714
farms and other homes and rent in
addition thereto 5496 other farms.
They outnumber the whites at least
4 to 1. I am setting this informa
tion out in the clear that the reader
can see what a white circuit clerk
in Leflore County, Mississippi, thinks
of Democracy and of the colored
soldiers who went to Europe to pre
serve it. Here's a puzzle in political
science. Shades of the Civil War!
Ghosts of Charles Sumner and
Abraham Lincoln! Have we shed
our blood in vain?

Don't Laugh.

The scientist was giving a lecture,
during which he said the sun was
gradually losing its heat, and that
in seventy million years all bene
ficial effects from it would be lost.
"Pardon me," said a man in the
audience, nervously, "how long did
you say it would be before this ter
rible calamity would occur?"
"Why, about seventy million years,"
replied the scientist.

"Thank heaven!" exclaimed the
questioner, with a sigh of relief. "I
thought you said seven million."